

$$= |z_1|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(u) + |z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2) + |z_2|^2$$

$$\leq |z_1|^2 + 2|z_1 z_2| + |z_2|^2$$

$$= |z_1|^2 + 2|z_1||z_2| + |z_2|^2$$

$$= (|z_1| + |z_2|)^2$$

$$\therefore |z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$$

ويمكن تعميم هذه البرهنة الى أكثر من عددين مركبين

$$|z_1 + z_2 + z_3| \leq |z_1| + |z_2| + |z_3| + \dots$$

$$9- |z_1 - z_2| \geq |z_1| - |z_2|$$

$$|z_1 - z_2|^2 = (z_1 - z_2)(\overline{z_1 - z_2}) = (z_1 - z_2)(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)$$

$$= z_1 \bar{z}_1 - z_1 \bar{z}_2 - z_2 \bar{z}_1 + z_2 \bar{z}_2$$

$$\text{Let } u = z_1 \bar{z}_2 \Rightarrow \bar{u} = \overline{z_1 \bar{z}_2} = \bar{z}_1 \cdot z_2 = \bar{z}_1 \cdot z_2$$

$$\therefore |z_1 - z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 - u - \bar{u} + |z_2|^2$$

$$= |z_1|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(u) + |z_2|^2 \geq |z_1|^2 - 2|z_1 z_2| + |z_2|^2$$

$$= |z_1|^2 - 2|z_1||z_2| + |z_2|^2$$

$$= |z_1|^2 - 2|z_1||z_2| + |z_2|^2$$

$$= (|z_1| - |z_2|)^2$$

$$\therefore |z_1 - z_2| \geq |z_1| - |z_2|$$

$$2- |z| = |\bar{z}|$$

$$|z|^2 = z \cdot \bar{z} = \bar{\bar{z}} \cdot \bar{z} = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{\bar{z}} = |\bar{z}|^2$$

$$3- |z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_1|$$

$$|z_1 - z_2| = |-(z_2 - z_1)| = |z_2 - z_1|$$

$$4- \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z}) = \frac{1}{2}(x + iy + x - iy)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2x) = x$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2} \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = |z|$$

$$5- \frac{1}{2i}(z - \bar{z}) = \frac{1}{2i}(x + iy - (x - iy))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i}(2iy) = y$$

$$= \sqrt{y^2} \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = |z|$$

$$6- |z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| |z_2|$$

$$|z_1 z_2|^2 = (z_1 z_2 \cdot \overline{z_1 z_2}) = z_1 z_2 \cdot \bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2$$

$$= \sqrt{z_1 \cdot z_2 \cdot \bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2}$$

$$= \sqrt{z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_1 \cdot z_2 \cdot \bar{z}_2}$$

$$= \sqrt{z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_1} \cdot \sqrt{z_2 \cdot \bar{z}_2}$$

$$= |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$$

$$\therefore |z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$$

$$7- \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} \quad \exists |z_2| \neq 0$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right|^2 = \frac{z_1}{z_2} \left( \frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2} \right) = \frac{z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_1}{z_2 \cdot \bar{z}_2} = \frac{|z_1|^2}{|z_2|^2} = \left( \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} \right)^2$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$$

$$8- |z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2| \quad \forall z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{المثلثية المعكونة}$$

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = (z_1 + z_2)(\overline{z_1 + z_2})$$

$$= (z_1 + z_2)(\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2)$$

$$= z_1 \bar{z}_1 + z_1 \bar{z}_2 + z_2 \bar{z}_1 + z_2 \bar{z}_2$$

لنررض أن  $u = z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2$  فإن

$$\bar{u} = \overline{z_1 \bar{z}_2} = \bar{z}_1 z_2 = z_1 \cdot z$$

$$\therefore |z_1 + z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + u + \bar{u} + |z_2|^2$$

تعريف القيمة المطلقة للعدد المعقد  $z=x+iy$  بأنها  $|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$$|z| = \sqrt{z \cdot \bar{z}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Ex:  $|z| = 1$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} = r$$

Ex:  $|z + 3| = 7$

$$|x + iy + 3|$$

$$|(x + 3) + iy|$$

$$= \sqrt{(x + 3)^2 + y^2} = 7$$

المركز (-3,0)

$$r=7$$

Ex:  $|z - 4 + 2i| = 5$

$$|x + iy - 4 + 2i| = 5$$

$$|(x - 4) + i(y + 2)| = 5$$

$$\sqrt{(x - 4)^2 + (y + 2)^2} = 5$$

المركز (4,-2)

### خواص القيمة المطلقة

1-  $|z| = \sqrt{z \cdot \bar{z}}$

Proof

$$|z|^2 = x^2 + y^2 = (x + iy)(x - iy) = z \cdot \bar{z}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{z \cdot \bar{z}}$$